Sources during the first three years of current Plan was as under :—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	119.35
1986-87	125.00
1987-88	100.00

Setting up of Processing Plants by ONGC

4534. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC proposes to set up five processing plants to produce over half a million tonnes of LPG per annum;

(b) if so, where the plants are proposed to be located and by when they would start working; and

(c) what is the target of LPG production in the country during the year 1988-89 and what is the share of ONGC in this target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) : (a) and (b) : ONGC's LPG Recovery Plants are already in operation at Ankleshwar, Hazira & Uran. No feasibility report has been received by Government for setting up any new LPG Plants by ONGC.

(c) The production of LPG in the country is expected to reach about 4.70 million tonnes during 1988-89, of which ONGC's contribution would be 595,000 tonnes.

Grant of COB Licences

4535. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names, addresses and activities of the companies which have been granted COB Licences as on date and what were the conditions for grant of such Licences; and

(b) what type of control, the Central Government have on their business activities, including financial matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) From 1985 upto 31-8-88, 740 Industrial Licences for carry-on-business have been issued so far. The details of the Industrial Licences for carry-on-business which have been granted are given in the Monthly Newsletter published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

It is necessary for the owners of all Industrial Undertakings to apply for and obtain "Carry-on-Business" Industrial Licences under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 where an Industrial Undertaking to which the provisions of the Act did not originally apply, but became applicable after the commencement of the Act for any reason, proposes to carry-on-business of the Undertaking after the expiry of three months from the

date on which the provisions of the Act became so applicable. Carry-on-Business Industrial Licences are also granted where an Industrial Undertaking was earlier exempted from licensing, but, such exemptions were subsequently withdrawn. Such cases may either relate to the Industrial Undertakings which were already in production on the date of the notification withdrawing such exemption or, they might have taken "affective steps" prior to the said date.

Standard conditions for the grant of such licences are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Control on the business activities including financial matters are exercised by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Acts such as Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, Incom-tax Act, Indian Companies Act etc.

Statement

Standard conditions attached to the Industrial Licence

The phased manufacturing programme will be settled to the satisfaction of Government.

2. The import of raw materials will be regulated in accordance with the policies and procedures notified by Government from time to time.

3. If the scheme involves installation of new burning equipments either imported or indigenous like boilers, gas producers, kiln and furnaces, the Director, Marketing, Coal India Ltd., 10, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta should be consulted giving the full details of the grade, size and quantity of coal required in the case of coal burning equipment or details of equipment using oil with a view to ascertain if the use of oil is inescapable. If the above procedure in respect of installation of equipment either indigenous or imported is not followed, the coal companies will not take any responsibility for the grade and size of coal required by your units nor is furnace oil likely to be released for the use of your unit.

4. The scheme should be so worked out that the Railway Board will find it possible to provide rail transport to the extent necessary for the movement of raw materials and finished goods.

5. The applicant should obtain prospecting licence and mining lease as may be required from the State Government(s).

6. Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located. Further, adequate industrial safety measures as provided in the Factories Act shall be made to the satisfaction of the State Government in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located.

7. The industrial undertaking should obtain prior permission from the Government of India before effecting substantial expansion of its capacity and/or before establishing capacity for the manufacture of new articles other than those already covered by a licence.

8. In the event of a change in the name of ownership of a registered industrial undertaking or an undertaking in respect of which a licence or permission has been granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the procedure laid down in Rules 19A(1) and (2) of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 will apply.

9. If the proposal entails any utilisation of foreign exchange for which permission of the Reserve Bank of India is necessary under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, such permission should be separately obtained.

10. 30% of the bulk drugs produced should be supplied to the non-associated formulators.

11. For the formulation, the ratio parameters of 1 : 10 (between the value of production of bulk drugs and formulations) and 1 : 2 (between the value of consumption of import and indigenous bulk drugs) should be complied with.

12. Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government in regard to process hazards for ensuring safety in Plants before going into trial production the adequacy of steps taken in this regard should be established to the satisfaction of appropriate Government authorities.

Import of restricted items by National Small Industries Corporation Limited

4536. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation Limited could arrange import of restricted items such as raw materials, components, consumable, etc. against its own additional import licences; if so, the names and details of such items, categorywise;

(b) what are the names of items which NSIC are importing under OGL in bulk under its IRMAC scheme under import Policy 1988-91 and what is the criteria for distribution thereof;

(c) whether NSIC is a canalising agency for import of certain items for small scale sector; if so, what are the names and details of such items; and

(d) what are the norms laid down by NSIC for the import of such items referred to in part (a) and (b) above separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) can import raw materials, components and consum-